

36. (Unchanged From Prior Version) An optical scanning apparatus characterized by using a light scanning optical system according to any one of Claims 26 to 35.

37. (Unchanged From Prior Version) An image forming apparatus provided with an optical scanning apparatus according to Claim 36, and a printer controller for converting code data inputted from an external device into an image signal and inputting it to said optical scanning apparatus.

38. (Unchanged From Prior Version) An image forming apparatus according to Claim 37, wherein an image is formed by background exposure.

REMARKS

The foregoing amendments to the claims were made to correct minor typographical errors and provide better antecedent basis within the claims. Favorable consideration and early passage to issue are respectfully requested.

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Respectfully submitted,


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CA_MAIN 23133 v 1



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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE TO CLAIMS

1. (Amended) A light scanning optical system comprising an incidence optical system for causing a beam emitted from light source means to be incident on [the] a deflecting surface of a light deflector at a predetermined angle in [the] a sub-scanning cross-section, and an imaging optical system for imaging the beam reflected and deflected by said light deflector on a surface to be scanned, wherein when [the] a maximum value and a minimum value of [the] a peak intensity in [the] an effective scanning area of a spot imaged on said surface to be scanned by said imaging optical system are defined as E_{MAX} and E_{MIN} , respectively, the following condition is satisfied:

$$0.8 \leq \frac{E_{MIN}}{E_{MAX}} .$$

2. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 1, wherein when [the] a difference in [the] an incidence point in [the] a sub-scanning direction on said surface to be scanned between [the] two marginal rays of the beam reflected and deflected by the deflecting surface of said light deflector in [the] a main scanning direction is defined as Δs and [the] a diameter of the spot imaged on said surface to be scanned which

becomes $1/e^2$ relative to the peak intensity in the sub-scanning direction is defined as D_s , the following condition is satisfied:

$$\frac{\Delta s}{D_s} \leq 0.9.$$

3. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 2, wherein when [the] a beam width of the beam reflected and deflected by the deflecting surface of said light deflector in the main scanning direction is defined as d and [the] an angle of incidence at which the beam from said incidence optical system is incident on said deflecting surface from an oblique direction with respect to a plane containing a normal to the deflecting surface of said light deflector in the sub-scanning cross-section and parallel to the main scanning direction is defined as α and [the] a scanning angle of the beam reflected and deflected by the deflecting surface of said light deflector is defined as θ and [the] a lateral magnification of said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning direction is defined as β , the following condition is satisfied:

$$\frac{2 \times d \times \tan \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \times (\sin \alpha) \times \beta}{D_s} \leq 0.9.$$

4. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 2, wherein [the] an optical axis of at least one [of] lens surface constituting said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning cross-section is shifted in the sub-scanning direction relative to [the] a center axis of the beam reflected and deflected by said deflecting surface and travelling toward [the] a central position of the effective scanning area or/and is inclined in the sub-scanning direction.

5. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 2, wherein [eh] a height of [the] an optical axis of a lens surface of at least one of a plurality of lenses [lens surfaces] constituting said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning cross-section continuously varies in conformity with [the] a lengthwise position in the main scanning direction.

6. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 1, wherein at least [some] one lens of a plurality of lenses constituting said imaging optical system also constitute said incidence optical system.

7. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 1, wherein the beam emitted from said light source means is incident on the deflecting surface of said light deflector in a state in which it is wider than [the] a width of said deflecting surface in [the] a main scanning direction.

8. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 1, wherein the beam emitted from said light source means is incident on the deflecting surface from substantially the center of [the] a scanning angle by said light deflector.

9. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 1, wherein a lens surface of at least one [of] lens of a plurality of lenses [surfaces] constituting said imaging optical system has its radius of curvature in the sub-scanning cross-section continuously varied away from [the] an optical axis of the lens surface in [the] a main scanning direction.

14. (Amended) A light scanning optical system comprising an incidence optical system for causing a beam emitted from light source means to be incident on [the] a deflecting surface of a light deflector at a predetermined angle in [the] a sub-scanning cross-section, and an imaging optical system for imaging the beam reflected and deflected by said light deflector on a surface to be scanned, and bringing the deflecting surface of said light deflector and said surface to be scanned into a substantially conjugate relation in the sub-scanning cross-section, wherein when [the] a difference in [the] an incidence point in [the] a sub-scanning direction on said surface to be scanned between [the] two marginal rays of the beam reflected and deflected by the deflecting surface of said light deflector in the main scanning direction is defined as Δs and

[the] a diameter of a spot imaged on said surface to be scanned which becomes $1/e^2$ relative to the peak intensity in the sub-scanning direction is defined as D_s , the following condition is satisfied:

$$\frac{\Delta s}{D_s} \leq 0.9.$$

15. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 14, wherein when [the] a beam width of the beam reflected and deflected by the deflecting surface of said light deflector in [the] a main scanning direction is defined as d and [the angle] an angle of incidence at which the beam from said incidence optical system is incident on said deflecting surface from an oblique direction with respect to a plane containing a normal to the deflecting surface of said light deflector in the sub-scanning cross-section and parallel to the main scanning direction is defined as α and [the] a scanning angle of the beam reflected and deflected by the deflecting surface of said light deflector is defined as θ and [the] a lateral magnification of said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning direction is defined as β , the following condition is satisfied:

$$\frac{2 \times d \times \tan \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \times (\sin \alpha) \times \beta}{D_s} \leq 0.9.$$

16. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 14, wherein [the] an optical axis of a lens surface of at least one of [lens surfaces] a plurality of lenses constituting said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning cross-section is shifted in the sub-scanning direction with respect to [the] a center axis of the beam reflected and deflected by said deflecting surface and travelling toward [the] a central position of an effective scanning area or/and is inclined in the sub-scanning direction.

17. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 14, wherein [the] a height of [the] an optical axis of a lens surface of at least one of a plurality of lenses [lens surfaces] constituting said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning cross-section continuously varies in conformity with [the] a lengthwise position in [the] a main scanning direction.

18. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 14, wherein at least one lens [some] of a plurality of lenses constituting said imaging optical system also constitute said incidence optical system.

19. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 14, wherein the beam emitted from said light source means is incident on the deflecting surface of said light

deflector in a state in which it is wider than [the] a width of said deflecting surface in [the] a main scanning direction.

20. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 14, wherein the beam emitted from said light source means is incident on the deflecting surface from substantially the center of [the] a scanning angle by said light deflector.

21. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 14, wherein a lens surface of at least one of a plurality of lenses [lens surfaces] constituting said imaging optical system has its radius of curvature in the sub-scanning cross-section continuously varied away from [the] an optical axis of the lens surface in [the] a main scanning direction.

26. (Amended) A light scanning optical system in which a beam emitted from light source means is caused by an incidence optical system to be incident on a first deflecting surface of a light deflector having a plurality of deflecting surfaces at a predetermined angle in [the] a sub-scanning cross-section, and the beam reflected and deflected by said first deflecting surface is caused to be again incident on a second deflecting surface of said light deflector differing from said first deflecting surface through a transmitting optical system, and the beam reflected and deflected by said second deflecting surface is imaged on a surface to be scanned by an imaging optical system, and in the

sub-scanning cross-section, the deflecting surfaces of said light deflector and said surface to be scanned are brought into a substantially conjugate relation, wherein when [the] a maximum value and a minimum value of [the] a peak intensity in [the] an effective scanning area of a spot imaged on said surface to be scanned by said imaging optical system are defined as E_{MAX} and E_{MIN} , respectively, the following condition is satisfied:

$$0.8 \leq \frac{E_{MIN}}{E_{MAX}} .$$

27. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 26, wherein when [the] a difference in [the] an incidence point in [the] a sub-scanning direction on said surface to be scanned between [the] two marginal rays of the beam reflected and deflected by the second deflecting surface of said light deflector in [the] a main scanning direction is defined as Δs and [the] a diameter of the spot imaged on said surface to be scanned which becomes $1/e^2$ relative to the peak intensity in the sub-scanning direction is defined as D_s , the following condition is satisfied:

$$\frac{\Delta s}{D_s} \leq 0.9 .$$

28. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 27, wherein when [the] a beam width of the beam

reflected and deflected by the second deflecting surface of said light deflector in the main scanning direction is defined as d and [the] an angle of incidence at which the beam from said incidence optical system is incident on said first deflecting surface from an oblique direction with respect to a plane containing a normal to the first deflecting surface of said light deflector in the sub-scanning cross-section and parallel to the main scanning direction is defined as α and [the] a scanning angle of the beam reflected and deflected by the second deflecting surface of said light deflector is defined as θ and [the] a lateral magnification of said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning direction is defined as β , the following condition is satisfied:

$$\frac{2 \times d \times \tan \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \times (\sin \alpha) \times \beta}{D_s} \leq 0.9.$$

29. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 27, wherein [the] an optical axis of a lens surface of at least one of [lens surfaces] a plurality of lenses constituting said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning cross-section is shifted in the sub-scanning direction relative to [the] a center axis of the beam reflected and deflected by said deflecting surface and travelling toward [the] a central

position of the effective scanning area or/and is inclined in the sub-scanning direction.

30. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 27, wherein [the] a height of [the] an optical axis of a lens surface of at least one of [lens surfaces] a plurality of lenses constituting said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning cross-section continuously varies in conformity with [the] a lengthwise position in the main scanning direction.

31. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 26, wherein at least [some] one lens of a plurality of lenses constituting said imaging optical system also constitute said incidence optical system.

32. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 26, wherein the beam emitted from said light source means is incident on the first deflecting surface of said light deflector in a state in which it is wider than [the] a width of said first deflecting surface in [the] a main scanning direction.

33. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 26, wherein the beam emitted from said light source means is incident on the first deflecting surface from substantially the center of [the] a scanning angle by said light deflector.

34. (Amended) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 26, wherein a lens surface of at least one of [lens surfaces] a plurality of lenses constituting said imaging optical system has its radius of curvature in the sub-scanning cross-section continuously varied away from [the] an optical axis of the lens surface in [the] a main scanning direction.

CA_MAIN 22333 v 1